

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th August 1887.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
1	" Assam Vilásini "	Sibsagar ...	.....	
2	" Assam News "	Ditto ...	450		
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
3	" Ahammadi "	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	" Kasipore Nibási "	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....	
Fortnightly.					
5	" Ave Maria "	Calcutta ...	.....	
6	" Purva Darpan "	Chittagong ...	700	25th July 1887.	
7	" Silchar "	Silchar, Assam ...	.....	
Weekly.					
8	" Arya Darpan "	Calcutta ...	102		
9	" Arya Pratibhá "	Halishahar ...	.....	29th ditto.
10	" Bangabási "	Calcutta ...	20,000	30th ditto.	
11	" Bháratbási "	Ditto ...	3,000	23rd ditto.	
12	" Burdwán Sanjivani "	Burdwan ...	302	26th ditto.	
13	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	25th ditto.	
14	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca ...	450	31st ditto.	
15	" Dhumaketu "	Chandernagore ...	...	29th ditto.
16	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly ...	825	29th ditto.	
17	" Garib and Mahavidya "	Dacca ...	.....	27th ditto.
18	" Grambási "	Uluberia ...	.....	31st ditto.
19	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	29th ditto.	
20	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore ...	508		
21	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto ...	.....	
22	" Nava Medini "	Midnapore ...	.....	
23	" Navavibhakar Sádharani "	Calcutta ...	1,000	1st August 1887.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	23rd July 1887.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	29th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	29th ditto.
27	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	28th ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	27th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	29th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	30th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	22nd ditto.
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	1st August 1887.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	29th July 1887.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	28th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	31st July and 1st to 4th August 1887.
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	29th July and 1st to 3rd ditto.
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	1st to 4th August 1887.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	1st August 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	28th July 1887.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	29th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....	24th ditto.
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	1st August 1887.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	28th to 30th July and 1st and 3rd August 1887.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....	July 1887.
58	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	9th July 1887.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	7th ditto.
61	"Sanskarak"	Cuttack	200	14th ditto.
62	"Navasamvád"	Ditto	.....	14th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

- THE *Sulabh Samáchar* and *Kushdaha***, of the 29th July, doubts whether the recent settlement of the Afghan Boundary question with Russia will last long.
The Afghan Boundary question.
2. **The *Pratikár***, of the 29th July, expresses satisfaction at the final settlement of the Afghan Boundary question.
The Afghan Boundary question.
3. **The *Sanjivani***, of the 30th July, says that Russia has at last got what she has long coveted. She probably wants to invade India by the Hindu Kush route, and hence her determination to take possession of the tracts which have at last been conceded to her. Russia is not to be cheated out of her purpose. It is her habit to prepare herself slowly for events which she means to bring about years after. England is jubilant over the abandonment by Russia of a piece of land on the bank of the Oxus.
England and Russia.
4. **The *Bangabási***, of the 30th July, thinks that the settlement of the Afghan Boundary question, considering the manner in which it has been effected, does not give promise of permanence. It is impossible to believe that Russia will not cross her frontier when she finds an opportunity for doing so. During the last 30 years Russia has not observed any treaty obligations entered into by her with different powers.
The Afghan Boundary.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
July 29th, 1887.

PRATIKAR,
July 29th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. **The *Sulabh Samáchar* and *Kushdaha***, of the 29th July, says that in its last issue it made certain allegations against the Sub-Inspector of the Gopalnagar police outpost, in the Bongong subdivision. It is further alleged that one Bheem Malo of Gbazipore came and stated to the Sub-Inspector that he and his friends had paid Rs. 8 to the chowkidar in order to obtain his permission to place a *huri* in the Ichamati river up to the end of the Bengali month of Kartik. Will the Superintendent of Police enquire whether this bribe was taken by the chowkidar alone, or some one else got a share of it? What will poor people have left for their subsistence if, besides paying rent to the zemindar, interest to the money-lender, and taxes to the Government, they have also to pay illegal gratification to the police?
The Sub-Inspector of Police, Gopalnagar.
6. **A correspondent of the *Bangabási***, of the 30th July, says that there is a serai at Pankhabari under Government management. This serai is much used by travellers; but the local head-constable and constables have greatly damaged it by using it as a stable for their horses. Passengers are put to great inconvenience on this account, but no one dares to protest for fear of being insulted or beaten by the constables.
The head-constable of Pankhabari.
7. **Another correspondent of the same paper** complains of the lethargy of the police officers stationed at Ula, in the Nuddea district. It is a matter of regret that the dacoity recently committed at Ula has not as yet been properly investigated by the police, and no trace of the dacoits has been found. Government ought to look to this matter.
A case of dacoity untraced.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
July 29th, 1887.

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

BANGABASI.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

8. **The *Bháratbási***, of the 23rd July, does not approve of the punishment awarded to Mr. Luson. The punishment has not been an adequate one.
The punishment of Mr. Luson.

BHARATBASI,
July 23rd, 1887.

Mr. Luson will not mend his ways in consequence of this punishment. It would have been a lesson to him if his promotion had been temporarily stopped.

CHARU VANTA,
July 25th, 1887.

9. The *Cháruvártá*, of the 25th July, says that cases of arbitrary exercise of power by native Deputy Magistrates should be put a stop to with a firm hand. The number of high handed Deputy Magistrates is few; but few though they be, the discredit which they by their unworthy behaviour are bringing upon their country is not of the lightest kind. It is therefore necessary on the one hand that Government should punish them severely, and on the other that the public should exercise a controlling influence upon them by keeping a sharp eye upon their proceedings.

SAHACHAR,
July 27th, 1887.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th July, says that the case of Moulavi Fazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona, is being tried by Mr. Glazier, who is believed by the local public to be prejudiced in favour of the Moulavi. If this belief be correct, Mr. Glazier should not have tried the case.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 28th, 1887.

11. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 28th July, referring to the case of Mr. Macleod and the case of Baboo Dvaraka Nath Svadhyaya, Police Sub-Inspector of Nowgong, hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will cause an enquiry to be instituted into the illegal proceedings of Mr. Macleod, who tried the case in the first instance.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, hopes that the papers connected with the case of Fazlal Karim of Netrokona will be published without delay. The deposition of the Second Munsif would shew that Fazlal Karim took Sulukjan into his house; but Mr. Glazier's decision cannot be criticised until the papers of the case are published.

SANJIVANI.

13. The same paper says that a peasant was shot through the belly by the captain of the *Bombay*, a steamer belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company. The man was bringing jute to a boat in the river and the captain was in his steamer. Suddenly the man, whose name was Rafetullah, was pierced through his belly by a bullet! The captain who looked upon the man as a sort of game tried to make his escape, and was only prevented from doing so by the appearance on the scene of the people and the zemindar of the village. The friends and relatives of the wounded man lodged a complaint against the captain before the Magistrate of Sirajgunge. The Magistrate did not think it necessary to investigate the case; and so nothing was done in the matter until nightfall. The accident occurred in the morning. The friends and relatives of Rafetullah having expressed a desire to take him to the Serajgunge hospital, the *sahibs* dissuaded them by saying: "You will kill the man in doing so, leave that business to us, we will take him to the hospital in a jolly boat." After much delay caused on the way by the *sahibs* waiting to enjoy the hospitality of their countrymen on boardships and steamers, they reached the Serajgunge hospital at 8 P.M. When the wounded man was brought into the hospital a great crowd gathered to see him; and the writer himself was present there. The question to be asked here is, whether by shooting at a Mahomedan peasant the captain committed any offence or not? If he committed an offence, why was he not treated as an offender till July 26th, on which day it was stated that the Magistrate would visit the captain in his steamer? The Commissioner of Dacca was also present in Serajgunge on that day, and himself saw the wounded man in the hospital; but the captain is still at large and living in his boat. The Magistrate will probably return from his visit perfectly satisfied with the tea and tiffin which the captain will take care to treat him to and giving the captain a

strong assurance of his protection. The public are, however, waiting for the result of the Magistrate's interview with the captain.

14. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 31st July, does not think that Baboo Chundra Mohan Mukerjee, Munsif of Munsigunge, who has been suspended indefinitely, has been guilty of any very grave offence.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 31st, 1887.

(c)—Jails.

15. In reviewing the Assam Jail Administration Report for 1886, the *Silchar*, of the 25th July, remarks that the number of coolie prisoners was greatest in Silchar last year. The planters must be responsible for this.

SILCHAR,
July 25th, 1887.

Of all the modes of punishment resorted to in offences committed in jail, a reduced diet is the most cruel and abominable. This reduced diet is the cause of increased mortality in the jails. The food which is supplied to the prisoners is also of the most execrable kind. Government may be a gainer by supplying such food, but it is morally responsible for the hardship caused to prisoners by doing so.

(d)—Education.

16. The *Sansodhini*, of the 22nd July, endorses Mr. Ahmudulla's view of the mischief which has been done by opening so many as five Middle English schools in the Chittagong town. It is said that the boys are constantly taking transfers from one school to another. The morals as well as the education of the boys are deteriorating in consequence of the existence of so many rival schools.

SANSODHINI,
July 22nd, 1887.

17. A correspondent of the same paper does not understand why the list of text-books prepared for the Eastern Bengal Circle by Baboos Kailas Chandra Sen and Deno Nath Sen has not been approved.

SANSODHINI.

18. The *Paridarshak*, of the 23rd July, says that the second Educational Conference in Assam will commence its sittings on the 1st August. The writer makes some suggestions for the consideration of the Conference. If the object of the primary examination is to impart some general practical instruction to the masses, it is unnecessary to hold two examinations, namely, the upper and the lower examination, for that purpose. One examination ought to be enough. The text-books and the rules relating to the award of scholarships are different for these two examinations. In the district of Sylhet 30 scholarships have been allotted for the lower primary and 10 scholarships for the upper primary examination. So, only 10 boys out of 30 can receive secondary instruction in the middle class schools with the assistance of Government scholarships, and the remaining 20 boys or 66 per cent. of the scholarship-holders have to give up their studies on account of want of means; and so as this 66 per cent. of the scholarship-holders is concerned, the time spent by them in qualifying themselves for secondary instruction is time absolutely thrown away. There are, moreover, only 32 upper primary pathsalas in Sylhet, and the object of the upper primary examination being to complete primary education, it must be clear that not more than a very small number of boys can receive complete primary education in that district. The subjects of study in the primary schools do not also fit with each other. A boy, whose knowledge of literature does not extend beyond the *Bodhodoy*, cannot be expected to understand such a subject as sanitation. It should not be necessary for a candidate going up for the upper primary examina-

PARIDARSHAK,
July 23rd, 1887.

ation to get through such subjects as geometry and the fractions and the double rule of three in arithmetic. The following changes are suggested for the consideration of the Conference :—

The upper primary examination should be abolished, and such and so much education should be imparted in the lower primary schools as will enable the boys reading there to pick up such general knowledge as will be useful to them in everyday life, and also enable those boys who obtain scholarships in the lower primary examination to read in the third class of a secondary school. Lower primary scholarships should, for this purpose, be made tenable for three years instead of for two years as at present.

The advantages of such an arrangement will be that the money now spent for the upper primary examination will be at the disposal of Government for application to the purposes of the lower primary examination alone, and the boys will be able to appear at the middle vernacular examination in three years instead of four as at present. The arrangement in question will also enable boys to get all their primary education in their own villages and free them from the present necessity of remaining away from their homes in order to complete their education in the upper primary schools. The boys will also have thirty instead of ten scholarships to compete for, and thus a larger number among them than at present will be placed in a position to prosecute their studies in the middle class schools. The following should be the subjects of study for the primary scholarship examination.

I.—*Literature*.—Charupath, Part I, or some similar book, easy grammar.

II.—*Arithmetic*.—The first four fundamental rules (simple and compound), greatest common measure, simple rule of three, simple interests, square roots, mental arithmetic.

III.—Native surveying and finding areas of rectilineal figures bazar and mahajani accounts.

IV.—Geography and history of the province.

V.—Reading, handwriting, and dictation.

VI.—Sanitation.

The student who is able to master these subjects will be easily able to take admission in the third class of a middle vernacular school.

BHARATBASÍ,
July 23rd, 1887.

19. The *Bháratbási*, of the 23rd July, does not approve of the system of education now obtaining in girls' schools. These educated girls are quite use-

less so far as household work is concerned. Of what use are woollen comforters or stockings to a humble household? Educated Bengali girls are too delicate for kitchen work. They do not also know how to cook, and they do not take pains to know it. A good housewife must be a good cook, or cooking will be very badly done. In some of the girls' schools in England instruction in cookery has been introduced. Cannot the same thing be done here?

BHARATBASÍ.

20. The same paper takes exception to the appointment of Pundit Mahes Chandra Nyaratna as an Examiner of the Calcutta University, because he is one of

the members of the body which appoints examiners. The members of the Syndicate should not be allowed to make money by securing examinerships for themselves. Two other members of the Syndicate besides Nyaratna have been guilty of a breach of etiquette in this respect. Those members of the Syndicate who have been appointed examiners should all give up their examinerships.

21. The *Silchar*, of the 25th July, says that the appointment of the proposed Education Conference will prove detrimental to the interests of education in Assam.
An Education Conference in Assam. SILCHAR,
July 25th, 1887.
22. The Achmita correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 25th July, says that the condition of the local girls' school can improve if Government and the local gentry take an interest in its welfare.
The Achmita girls' school in Mymensingh. CHARU VARTA,
July 25th, 1887.
23. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 28th July, referring to the proposal to increase the school-fee in the Hare School, says that the proposal, if carried out, will, by decreasing the numerical strength of the school, be attended with the effect of lowering its income. Government will thus lose rather than gain by the proposed reduction of the fee in the school. It looks as if Government is in quest of a plea to abolish the school.
The Hare School. SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 28th, 1887.
24. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 28th July, disapproves of the proposed amalgamation of the College Department of the Calcutta Madrassa with the Presidency College on the ground that it will injure the cause of Mussulman education more than it will benefit the Government.
Amalgamation of the Calcutta Madrassa with the Presidency College. URDU GUIDE,
July 28th, 1887.
25. The *Samaya*, of the 29th July, referring to the proposed increase of the school-fee in the Calcutta Hare School, says that, as the school did not show satisfactory results at the last Entrance Examination the school-fee should be decreased instead of being increased. The number of pupils on the roll of the school is sure to fall off if the proposal to increase the fee is carried into effect.
The Calcutta Hare School. SAMAYA,
July 29th, 1887.
26. The same paper says that two books, namely, the *Sahityabodha* and the *Swasthya Siksha*, have been omitted from the list of text-books for the schools in the Dacca Circle by the order of the Director of Public Instruction. The *Sahityabodha* is found in the list for the Rajshahye Circle, and no attempt has been made to remove it from that list. The *Swasthya Siksha* was often found in the lists of text-books prepared by former Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in the Dacca Circle.
Selection of text-books in East Bengal. SAMAYA.
- Now the first question to be asked in this connection is, whether or not worse books than the two named above have not been included in the Dacca list, and are not such books as the *Parimiti* by Baboo Ramsoonder, the *Aitihasik Prabandha*, and the *Pramoda Path*, worse books? Why, then, have these books and a few others, which are either a little too hard, or very unnecessary, been allowed to remain in the list?
- Why did not the Central Book Committee and the Director remove them from the list, and how is it that the list containing the names of the excluded books, which was prepared during the time of the late Director, and which lay in his office for a long time uncorrected, was left to be corrected by his successor? Directors of Public Instruction never up to this time interfered with the lists prepared by the Inspectors. Why, then, this sudden interference with the Dacca list? The mere fact of the removal of the two books by the Director would have given rise to no comment, but it is suspected that their removal has been owing to an intrigue. The list of text-books prepared for the schools in East Bengal by the Dacca Inspector having included many comparatively worthless works written by the head-clerk of the Inspector and his relatives, a great agitation was set on foot and applications were sent both to the Inspector and the Director impugning the character of the Inspector's head-clerk; but the Director did not think it necessary to institute an enquiry into the

truth or otherwise of the statements made in those applications. He could not, however, have refrained from making an enquiry if there had been specific laws and regulations compelling him to do so. It is a point for enquiry whether or not the writer of the *Swasthya Siksha* was one of those who applied against the head-clerk, and whether the removal of his book from the list has not been owing to an intrigue carried on on that account by the head-clerk with the clerks of the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

PRATIKAR,
July 29th, 1887.

27. The *Pratikár*, of the 29th July, says that the Board of Trustees of the Berhampore College entertains a high opinion of Baboo Sashi Sekhur Banerjee as Professor of Mathematics in that College. The Board has therefore agreed to retain his services in the grade and post which he has hitherto occupied. It is rumoured that Baboos Sripati and Panchoo will be transferred to some other school or college, and some other teachers will be sent by Government to replace them. The Board thinks that the present head Pundit Kader Baboo will not do, and he has therefore been sent away on leave, and a new man will be appointed in his place; but it would be better, in the first instance, to give the second pundit a trial in the office of the head pundit. The Board has nothing to say of Sripati Babao or Panchoo Baboo, who are reported to be good teachers. Why is the Board then sending them away?

SULABHA SAMACHAR &
KUSHADHA,
July 29th, 1887.

28. The *Sulabh Samáchar and Kushdaha*, of the 29th July, says that several candidates in the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were plucked in subjects in which they were well up. The authorities should carefully see that the marks are carefully and correctly summed up; and the best way of doing so, as well as of putting a stop to all complaints, insinuations, and innuendos on this head is to submit the register of marks for the inspection of all the Fellows of the University and of all other gentlemen of respectable position. There can also be no harm in letting the candidates know the marks they obtain in each subject. The present Registrar is a native. It is therefore hoped that he will attend to the proposal.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

29. The *Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, referring to the rumour that the next University Examinations will be held one month earlier than the usual time, says that students will be placed at a disadvantage if the number of their text-books is not reduced. The principals of schools and colleges should draw the attention of the Syndicate to this point. It is to be hoped that the present Registrar of the University will also attend to the matter.

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

30. The *Bangabási*, of the 30th July, says that two boys reading in the Peari Mohun Academy and one reading in the Medical School, Cuttack, have been converted to Brahmoism. There are two Brahmo teachers in the Academy whose object it is to propagate their religion by making converts, and the local public attribute the recent conversions to their influence. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, is the minister of the local Brahmo Samaj, and he acted most unfairly in performing the ceremony of conversion in the case of these boys. The people of Orissa have not yet overcome their aversion to schools, and the cause of education in that province will suffer if the educational officers there are allowed to work upon the ancestral faith of Uriya boys. Can nothing be done in regard to the Deputy Inspector?

GRAMVASI,
July 31st, 1887.

31. The *Gramvási*, of the 31st July, says that the monthly allowance given to chief gurus for their inspection of pathsalas ought to be increased, because during

Allowances to gurus.

the rainy season these men are compelled to travel in boats which involves extra cost. Their allowance at the rate of six pice a month should therefore be increased.

32. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 1st August, is glad to hear that a rule has been framed by the Allahabad University empowering the Senate of that university to fill up vacancies in the number of its fellowships,

SOM PRAKASH,
August 1st, 1887.

The degree of D.L. in the Calcutta University.

and to confer the degree of D.L. upon deserving men without examination. The Calcutta University has a similar rule, but the Senate here has exercised the right of conferring the honorary degree of D.L. in a very niggardly spirit. It is to be hoped that it will confer that degree upon men like Mr. Justice Romesh Chundra Mittra and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.

33. The same paper says that it would appear from the way in which examiners have been this year selected by the Calcutta University that selection goes not by merit but by recommendation.

Selection of examiners by the Calcutta University.

SOM PRAKASH.

Whoever is able to influence any powerful member of the Syndicate in his favour has the strongest chance of getting an examinership. The University, however, should be strictly impartial in the matter of selecting examiners. It ought to select examiners in such a way as to make it impossible for the boys of one school or college to obtain any advantage over those of another school or college. To come to details. Mr. Rowe, who behaved so improperly as Head Examiner at the last Entrance Examination, has been selected examiner at the M.A. and B.A. Examinations this year. What does this mean? Nobody has forgotten how Mr. Thompson acquitted himself last year as examiner in Philosophy; and yet the self-same Thompson has been selected examiner in Philosophy this year. One Mr. Little, who has been in this country for a very short time, has been selected examiner in Mathematics at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations, while so good a mathematician Baboo Gouri Sunker Dey, who was selected examiner at the Entrance Examination for four years, has been appointed examiner only at the F.A. Examination! It is also rumoured that it is the European examiners and not the Bengali examiners who will be allowed to set papers at the ensuing F.A. Examination. What does this mean? Are Bengali examiners unfit to be trusted with the framing of papers? By making this distinction between Native and European examiners the Syndicate has really insulted the former. Speaking generally, the selection of examiners for the ensuing Entrance Examination has not been bad; but the selection of Baboo Braja Nath Dey as examiner in Bengali is open to objection. It is not easy to see what right that man has to an examinership. Baboo Sib Nath Sastri should, in consideration of his Sanskrit scholarship, have been appointed examiner at least at the F.A. Examination.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

34. The *Samaya*, of the 29th July, says that the recklessness of Mr. Forbes, Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, and his recent exercise of absolute

SAMAYA,
July 29th, 1887.

Mr. Forbes, Chairman of the Suburban Municipality.

power, have produced most mischievous results. The privies are not being properly cleansed, and the whole municipal area is in danger of being visited by a cholera epidemic. The inspectors and chaprasis, who used to supervise the work of the conservancy contractor have now been dismissed, the removal of night-soil is left entirely in the hands of the contractors, and there is nobody to receive the people's complaints on this head. Ghasi jamadar, the night-soil contractor, has thus been made all-in-all by Mr. Forbes. It has become urgently necessary to make satisfactory arrangements for the removal of night-soil in the southern suburbs.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

GRAMVASI,
July 31st, 1887.

35. The *Grámvási*, of the 31st July, does not understand why the zemindars of the villages extending from Gajipur-Narit to Tajpur-Khalna, and situate on the western bank of the river Damoodar, do not construct an embankment on their side of the river in order to protect their villages against the annual floods in that river. In one place the ryots have consented to pay for the construction of an embankment, and yet the zemindar of that place will not construct one. This is really bad. Zemindars lay themselves open to blame if they do not of their own accord do all that lies in their power to improve their own estates, and they simply throw themselves overboard when they do not do so even with a helpful tenantry at their back.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 31st, 1887.

36. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 31st July, says that it appears from the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the Luson case that no legislative action will be taken in regard to fishing rights if the zemindars do not apply to Government for such interference. The High Court's decision has evidently extinguished the fishery rights of the zemindars, and the zemindars should in combination with such public bodies as the British Indian Association take prompt and effective steps to defend their threatened rights. They ought to unite in a body for the purpose, and spend money freely to gain their point. It is not possible that the fishery rights of zemindars will suffer any harm during the reign of such a liberal-minded ruler as Sir Stuart Bayley.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 1st, 1887.

37. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 1st August, says that the Bengal Tenancy Act is working serious mischief. Since the passing of that Act quarrels between zemindars and ryots have become more numerous and frequent than before. In most villages ryots refuse to take cheque *dakhilas* from the zemindars. Sometimes they ask zemindars to mention smaller sums of money in the *dakhilas* than the rents due from them as the condition on which they would accept *dakhilas*. In some instances ryots forcibly prevented the zemindar and his men from entering their villages. In Mohisadal the ryots having declined to receive cheque *dakhilas* from their zemindars, the Collector, on application, directed them to take cheque *dakhilas*; but they still refuse to do so, and have carried the matter into Court. Government probably wants to bring all the zemindaries in Bengal under its own possession, and then to sell them by auction at increased jummas, and matters are certainly beginning to tend in that direction. For, as ryots in most places have already stopped payment of rent, it will be impossible for most zemindars to pay Government revenue in time; so it cannot be very long before their estates are sold by auction for arrears of revenue; and if things really come to that pass, will not the promise given to zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement have been violated? In Bajarapore and Amorsir, within the Contai sub-division, ryots have taken up a decidedly hostile attitude towards their zemindars. In Bajarapore they meditated an assault on the zemindar and his men. The zemindar fortunately escaped, but their goods have been looted by the infuriated ryots. The acquittal of the offenders in this case has made the ryots more bold than ever. No person on behalf of the zemindars of pergunnah Bajarapore has been allowed to enter that pergunnah. In suits for arrears of rent, decrees are passed not on the documentary evidence put in by the zemindars, but on the written statements put in by the ryots.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

38. The *Silchar*, of the 25th July, says that the embankment which the local municipality constructed on the river bank near the Sudder ghat has given way in some places, and in others it has been washed away by the river, testifying to the engineering skill of Baboo Bholanath, the District Engineer of Cachar. Similarly, owing to the indifferent style in which the bridge was constructed, a public road near it has given way. Baboo Bholanath is responsible for the money lost in the construction of the road.

SILCHAR,
July 25th, 1887.

39. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 25th July, complains that the branch road which issuing from the Muktagatcha main road and passing through Chechuarbazar joins the old road at the village of Dulla in front of the residence of the local zemindar is out of repairs. Much traffic passes along that road, and the want of bridges over it is much felt. During this rainy season it has become impassable on account of the mud and water upon it. The members of the Road Cess Committee are requested to look to the matter. If two or three of the bridges over this road are repaired and the most muddy parts are mended, the people will for the present feel considerably benefited.

CHARU VARTA,
July 25th, 1887.

40. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 30th July, complains that the road from Ranigunge to Undal is out of repairs. The authorities were requested several times to remove the grievance, but in vain.

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

41. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the road from Howrah through Jhapurdah and the Boragechia Bada is very largely used by the residents of Mundalika, Kodampur, Sonamaguri, Harapur, Ichapsar, Anantrapur, Lachmanpur, Dudkomra, Mahmudpur, Komalapur, and other villages. The people use this road in order to come to Calcutta; but it is out of repair, and has become almost impassable on account of the accumulation of mud upon it.

BANGABASI.

42. The *Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, says that another Railway Conference will be held next year at Simla; but there have been several Railway Conferences already, and no good has come out of them at least in relation to the poorer classes of railway passengers. So if Lord Dufferin does not himself do justice to the poorer railway passengers, they will never receive justice, and every Conference that may be appointed to consider railway affairs will only mean waste of so much public money.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

43. The *Grámvási*, of the 31st July, complains of the miserable condition of the roads within the jurisdiction of the Ampta thana. The District and Local Boards should look to the matter.

GRAMVASI,
July 31st, 1887.

44. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 1st August, complains of the miserable condition of the road from Howrah to Jagtullubpore. Even the metalled portion of the road between the villages of Jnapurdah and Borgechia has been allowed to remain in a state of disrepair. A proposal to construct a railway along that road has been heard of more than once, but it is not known when it will be carried into effect.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 1st, 1887.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 1st, 1887.

45. A correspondent of the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 1st August, complains of the inconvenience to which passengers travelling to Jamalpur, Bhagulpur, and other places by the Eastern Bengal Railway are put in consequence of the delay which takes place in the arrival of the trains at the Jubilee Bridge. The passengers have sometimes to wait for an hour at the Naihati station before the train which is to take them over to Hooghly arrives. In consequence of these delays persons intending to travel by the loop line are kept waiting at the Hooghly station for the next loop line train on the morning of the day following their arrival at that station.

The same inconvenience is experienced by persons who have to travel by the East Indian Railway to any place situated on the north of the Naihati station on the Eastern Bengal Railway; for after their arrival at the Naihati station at 11 A.M., they have to wait there till 5 P.M.

SOM PRAKASH.

46. A correspondent of the same paper asks the authorities to attend to the miserable condition of the portion of the Ferry Fund Road leading to the railway station at Ranaghat and lying along the bank of the river Churni.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 3rd, 1887.

47. A traveller writes to the *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā* of the 3rd August, that a want of bathrooms in the intermediate and third class carriages in the Indian railways is sorely felt. The first and second class passengers alone enjoy the benefit of bathrooms in railway carriages.

In the Burdwan railway station the sweetmeat-sellers are not allowed to come on the platform, and passengers have therefore to go to them, leaving their luggage, &c., behind in order to buy articles of food. This causes great inconvenience to Hindoo passengers.

SAMVAD PURNO-
CHANDRODAYA,
August 3rd, 1887.

48. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 3rd August, says that the kutchā Government road from Chandrakona to Ramjibanpore is out of repair. The earth with which the road was covered has been washed away by the rain and mud has been formed upon it. When the Silavati river and its branch overflow, this road is submerged and water gets into people's houses. It is hoped that the local Commissioners will make the road pucca and construct bridges over those two rivers.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA.

49. The same paper complains that the kutchā Government road from Khirpai to Ramjibanpore and passing through the village Jara is out of repair. It is hoped that the members of the Local Board will soon make the road pucca for the convenience of passengers and of traffic.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
August 4th, 1887.

50. The same paper, of the 4th August, says that the Panjla nulla, on the north of the village Jayantipore near Chandrakona, overflows during the rainy season, and the road is consequently submerged and water enters into men's houses in Jayantipore. It is hoped that the members of the Local Board will construct a bridge over the nulla for the convenience of the villagers.

(h)—General.

BHARATBASI,
July 23rd, 1887.

51. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 23rd July, says that Sir James Fergusson's reply to Mr. Smith in Parliament on the subject of the outstills in Howrah and Hooghly is not satisfactory. Sir James said that it has been thought expedient to establish outstills in some places in the Howrah and Hooghly districts for

the purpose of putting a stop to illicit distillation with the view of cheating Government; but will the measure adopted by Government for the purpose of preventing illicit distillation prove harmless and beneficial to the people? As a matter of fact it has not proved beneficial, and by adopting it Government has really replaced a small evil by one which is very serious. There was a drunkard in a village, and he could not bear the bites of mosquitos, so he resolved to put an end to the nuisance by setting fire to his house with all the mosquitos in it; and he did burn his house down. The conduct of Government in this matter of stopping illicit distillation is not much unlike that of the drunkard in the story. What has been the fate of the memorial against these outstills submitted to Sir Rivers Thompson some time ago by 4,000 residents of the Howrah and Hooghly districts? Sir James, says he knows nothing about such a document; but has nobody considered it his duty to inform the Secretary of State of its existence? And is nobody responsible for this neglect of duty? It is rumoured that the Viceroy will write a minute in defence of the outstill system. Well, the officials can do or say anything they please; but the highly civilized British Government should not wholly disregard the opinions of its subjects.

52. The *Silchar*, of the 25th July, says that in appointing Mr. Justice Romes Chandra Mittra Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, Lord Dufferin has followed the noble example set by Lord Ripon. His Excellency deserves thanks for his liberalmindedness.

SILCHAR,
July 25th, 1887.

53. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 26th July, says that the permission granted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the young Maharani to adopt Baboo Ban Behari's son has given universal satisfaction. People are thanking His Honour from the bottom of their hearts. They have forgotten the grief caused by the untimely death of the late Maharaja, and they are invoking blessings on Baboo Ban Behari's son.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 26th, 1887.

54. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 27th July, says that the *Englishman* newspaper has expressed its regret at the heavy punishment awarded to Mr. Beames. The punishment is heavy indeed! An empty censure has been passed upon him, and he has been asked to revert to his old appointment of Commissioner—a thing which he would necessarily have done upon Mr. Reynolds' return to the Board. It is a pity that Government has not promoted Mr. Beames to a higher post with a higher emolument when the whole native press raised a howl against him.

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
July 27th, 1887.

55. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th July, thinks that an enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Mahratta* should be taken up along with the enquiry now going on about the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*. The latter enquiry has brought to light serious defects in the *Sir John Lawrence*, and who shall say that the *Mahratta* had not similar defects? It should be ascertained whether the number of passengers on board the *Mahratta* was not greater than 215, the number of persons alleged to have been on board this steamer. In order that the real number of passengers on boardships may be known, it is desirable that shipping firms should be required to send to Government lists containing the names and addresses of all passengers, and with a view of preventing accidents in future, the Panchpara-Cuttack Railway line should be proceeded with at once. Will not Sir Steuart Bayley listen to this proposal?

SAHACHAR,
July 27th, 1887.

56. The same paper is glad that Mr. Luson has been punished, and Mr. Luson will prove himself a worthless man if he does not profit by the

SAHACHAR.

Civilian offenders punished.

lesson that has been administered to him. There is greater reason to be glad at the punishment of Mr. Beames; because, for a high official like Mr. Beames, the offence he committed would really be very serious. Mr. Smith, the Presidency Commissioner, was the first to take steps to get Mr. Luson punished. Dutiful civilian officers like Mr. Smith are always praised. Mr. Waller, Magistrate of Nuddea, has also been justly censured by Sir Steuart Bayley for his connivance at the illegal proceedings of Mr. Luson. Sir Steuart Bayley is daily proving himself a good administrator, and Lord Dufferin has given satisfaction by his administrative abilities. Like the Madras Civilian Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Beames ought to leave this country after this exposure. He has been transferred to Bhagulpore; but if it be true, as the *Hindu Patriot* newspaper says, that Mr. Beames has borrowed money from Rai Dhunput and Rai Lakshimput, who have extensive zemindaries in Bhagulpore, the transfer has been improper. Besides the officer who has been guilty of grave misdemeanor is unfit to be placed in a position of trust, seeing that the public has lost all confidence in him.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 28th, 1887.

57. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 28th July, attaches no importance to the conversation which the Lieutenant-Governor had with the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan before His Honour allowed the adoption of Baboo Ban Behari's son. The Maharani was asked whether she had any objections to make against the proposed adoption, and when the Maharani had finished stating her objections, she was asked whether she had more objections to make. Thus ended the Lieutenant-Governor's interview with the Dowager Maharani. There are grave doubts about the legality of the sanctioned adoption. The adoption will be probably contested in a court of law, and great damage will thus be done to the Burdwan Estates. It is said that the Burdwan public assembled in the *Dilkhos* garden and thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for sanctioning the adoption. Now, it is not easy to see who are meant by the term public here; for it is well known that many respectable people who from their position might be considered as being representatives of the Burdwan public were not present in the so-called public assembly in the garden.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

Anglo-Indians on the punishment
of Messrs. Beames and Luson.

58. Referring to the attitude which Anglo-Indians have taken up in the matter of the punishment which has been awarded to Messrs. Beames and Luson, the same paper says that the punishment which has been awarded is after all very slight, and the fact that the people do not still grumble is because some punishment is better than no punishment; but this small matter has raised up a strong Anglo-Indian opposition against Government and the native newspapers. Anglo-Indian papers like the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the *Englishman* know not what line of action they will pursue; but the course for them, and indeed for all Anglo-Indians, to adopt is to correct themselves. Hundreds of Press Acts passed against native papers will stand them in no stead, and they will one day find themselves seriously jeopardised if they do not correct themselves. If Englishmen rule their Indian subjects justly and in a spirit of righteousness, their empire in India will last for ever.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 29th, 1887.

The Burdwan adoption.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
July 29th, 1887.

59. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 29th July, disapproves of the Lieutenant-Governor's action in the matter of the Burdwan adoption.

60. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 29th July, says that according to Hindu medical works opium is a very useful drug. The British Government is therefore wrong in treating it as an intoxicating substance and in levying

Duty on opium.

duties upon it and fixing its price in a manner which makes it impossible for opium-sellers to make any profit except by mixing with it such things as sugar, catechu, &c., which greatly impair its efficacy as a drug. Government probably knows this, and it is therefore guilty of connivance in a matter of great importance. Government should not allow the adulteration of an article which is used for medicinal purposes.

61. The *Pratikar*, of the 29th July says that Mr. Beames is nearing his retirement, and it would therefore have

PRATIKAR,
July 29th, 1887.

The punishment of Mr. Beames.

been wrong to dismiss him, though dismissal was the proper punishment for him. The punishment awarded to him by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor has given satisfaction to the writer. It is hoped that Mr. Beames and other civilians who are in the habit of taking loans will take a lesson from this punishment.

62. The *Education Gazette*, of the 29th July, says that by punishing

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 29th, 1887.

Mr. Beames' punishment.

Mr. Beames in deference to public opinion, Government has given universal satisfaction.

63. The *Samaya*, of the 29th July, is sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the adoption of

SAMAYA,
July 29th, 1887.

The Burdwan adoption.

Babu Ban Behari's son. His Honour does not understand the Hindu law on the subject. Instead of hastily passing an opinion on a question of this nature, Sir Steuart Bayley should therefore have referred the matter to a council of pundits. If he had done this, he would have perceived the mistaken nature of the view he has formed about the legality of this adoption. The lawyers say that the Burdwan Raj family is governed by the laws and customs of the Punjab. If so, the Lieutenant-Governor would have done well if he had stated publicly for the information of the Dowager Maharani and the public in general what the Punjab laws and customs are, in consideration of which he has sanctioned the adoption of Ban Behari's son. It is to be hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will yet do so.

64. The same paper says that, compared with the gravity of his offence, the punishment which has been meted out to

SAMAYA.

Punishment of Mr. Beames.

Mr. Beames must be pronounced to be of the lightest character. In the eye of the law all men are equal, and why should the standing of Mr. Beames in the Civil Service be allowed to interfere with his punishment? Had any native civilian committed the offences which have been brought home to Mr. Beames, Anglo-Indians would have moved heaven and earth against him and advised Government to close the door of the Civil Service not only against him specifically, but against natives in general; but as the offender is a white man, a grave offence has been visited with a light punishment.

In the first place, the mitigation of Mr. Beames' punishment in consideration of his character is against all rules of sound logic. Nobody expected that Lord Dufferin would bring about such failure of justice. Is a thief punished lightly in consideration of his previous character?

In the second place, much stress has been laid on thrift and frugality as one of the traits in Mr. Beames' character. But how can the man be considered frugal who cannot with his large salary make his two ends meet?

In the third place, it is a point for enquiry whether the creditors of Mr. Beames, who are in the habit of exacting securities for their money, even from most respectable parties took any security from Mr. Beames or not? If it is found that his creditors did not ask him to furnish them with securities for their money, would it be wrong to surmise that these men had very good reasons—interested motives, in fact—for departing from their ordinary practice? Government should try to clear up these points.

SAMAYA.
July 29th, 1887.

65. The same paper says that Mr. Lusson of Meherpore should have been punished with the temporary loss of a grade. Men like Mr. Lusson are slow to take lessons if they are not punished severely.

SAMAYA.

66. The same paper quotes the Lieutenant-Governor's utterances in Hughly and Burdwan acknowledging the success of Local Self-Government in this country, and argues that as Local Self-Government has succeeded, there is good ground for claiming a reconstruction of the Legislative Councils on an elective basis. A reference to the article on this subject, written by Mr. Herbert Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century*, will convince Government that the popular agitation for representative councils has been neither untimely nor unnecessary.

URDU GUIDE,
July 29th, 1887.

67. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 29th July, says that Sir Steuart Bayley should attend to the prayer for a Mussulman Deputy Magistrate contained in the address presented to him by the Mussulmans of Krisnagore. He can easily grant that prayer if he likes.

DHUMKETU,
July 29th, 1887.

68. The *Dhumketu*, of the 29th July, says that the reasons which have been assigned for according a light punishment to Mr. Beames do not appear to be satisfactory; but that punishment may nevertheless serve as a lesson to other civilians. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* deserves thanks for its exposure of Mr. Beames. Sir Steuart Bayley should also be thanked for the justice he has done in the matter. It is to be hoped that Sir Steuart will retrieve the reputation of the office of Lieutenant-Governor which was disgraced by Sir Rivers Thompson.

DHUMKETU.

69. The same paper says that by sanctioning the adoption of Baboo Ban Behary's son, the Lieutenant-Governor has given satisfaction to the Burdwan public. Sir Steuart Bayley is daily rising in the estimation of the public.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 29th, 1887.

70. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 29th July, says that it appears from the firmness and spirit of justice which Sir Steuart Bayley has displayed in punishing Mr. Lusson as if the days of Lord Ripon are about to return. Sir Steuart is thanked for this act of his. May Heaven grant him a prosperous reign in Bengal!

PRAJA BANDHU.

71. The same paper expresses satisfaction at Lord Dufferin's punishing Mr. Beames: If offenders like Mr. Beames are not punished, people will lose their respect for British rule.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

72. The *Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, says that in Bombay no inconvenience is experienced for the non-existence there of a Board of Revenue like the one in Bengal. Why then should there be a Board of Revenue in Bengal? In Bengal the Board of Revenue does no good work whatever: on the contrary, it does much bad work. It behoves Government, therefore, to reduce public expenditure by abolishing that Board.

URDU GUIDE,
July 30th, 1887.

73. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 30th July, says that the system of making appointments by competitive examination is being more and more widely adopted. But this system is very injurious to Mussulmans whose English education is inferior to that of Hindus. Cannot a man who has not succeeded in a competitive examination learn by a few years' practice to satisfactorily discharge the duties of a post? Some Mussulmans lately appointed Deputy Magistrates are found to be inferior to no Hindu officials in the discharge of official duties.

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

74. The *Bangabási*, of the 30th July, observes that Mr. Beames' explanation and the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on it should have been published along with the Government Resolution on the

The Government Resolution on Mr. Beames' case.

case. In the first part of the Resolution mention is made of a debt which was incurred by Mr. Beames when he was Collector of Cuttack. The Government Resolution says that in this instance Mr. Beames borrowed money from persons not resident within his jurisdiction, and the debt has also been liquidated. The Resolution also says that the loan was openly contracted and as an ordinary matter of business, and that it therefore called for no further notice from Government; but the Government has not clearly or correctly stated all the circumstances connected with the debt incurred in Cuttack. Mr. Beames borrowed this money from Srímátí Barnamayí Dási. Did Mr. Beames personally know her, and did he ask her directly for the loan? The fact is that Mr. Beames asked the late Rajah Degumber Mittra to lend him some money. The Rajah at first thought of lending the money himself; but his heart misgave him, and so he induced his relation Srímátí Barnamayí to advance the loan. But though the Rajah himself did not lend the money, did not Mr. Beames feel himself under as much obligation to him for this as he would have been if he had received the loan from the Rajah himself? Much stress has been laid upon the fact of the liquidation of the debt, and no notice has been taken of the debt by Government, because it has been liquidated. But a statement of this kind coming from a high official is simply astonishing. If borrowing be an offence, payment of the money borrowed will not surely convert it into an inoffensive act. It is also a very curious view of the matter that Government need take no notice of a loan which is contracted openly and as an ordinary matter of business. The manner in which Government has endeavoured to shield Mr. Beames in the matter of his Cuttack debt is not at all satisfactory. Sir Steuart Bayley insists upon the fact that Mr. Beames has always borne "the highest character for zeal, straightforwardness, and efficiency;" but is it right to talk or take notice of character in trying an offender? A thief may be possessed of many virtues, but his possession thereof will not justify the Magistrate in dealing leniently with him. It is difficult to understand what "official honesty" means. When Mr. Beames was transferred from Dacca to Hooghly, he did not report to Government the fact of his indebtedness to Umesh Chunder Mundal of Chinsura, and so he failed to comply with the requirements of the law. Was this "official honesty?" It is not also easy to see what the Lieutenant-Governor means by Mr. Beames' "straightforwardness of character." When the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* published its just charge against Mr. Beames, did he, in his explanation to Government, make a *full* disclosure of *all* his loans, or did he disclose his loans one after another according as the successive charges brought against him in the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* compelled him to do so? If he adopted the last course as he is stated to have done, his conduct has been the very opposite of "straightforward." There are grave doubts as to whether Mr. Beames has not contracted any other debts besides those which have been mentioned in the *Patriká*; and if he had other debts, why is not the fact mentioned in the Government Resolution? That Resolution is not at all satisfactory, because it does not express an adequate realization of the great gravity of Mr. Beames' offence. The punishment awarded to Mr. Beames is nothing considering his offence. He was a Commissioner, and he remains a Commissioner. It is not easy to see, however, how he will now discharge the duties of his high office and maintain the dignity of his exalted position.

GRANBASL
July 31st, 1887.

75. The *Grámvási*, of the 31st July, says that its reflections on the action of Government in the matter of establishing outstills in this country do not

The outstills.

proceed from any feeling of enmity to the Government, but from a clear and convincing perception of the mischievous operation of the outstill system. The writer recently visited the outstill at Ampta, and the distiller told him that since the establishment of the outstill in that place, drunkenness among the people had been nearly doubled; and nothing could be a greater condemnation of the outstill system than this confession by a man who is himself a distiller. Let Government answer the question whether outstills ought to be established by a Christian Government.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 1st, 1887.

76. The *Som Prakash*, of the 1st August, has learnt that Government has commissioned Mr. Beames to enquire how expenditure in the Bengal Board of Revenue may be reduced. Mr. Beames is a great hater of natives, and it is almost certain that in his hands the shears of retrenchment will fall heavily upon poor native clerks and duffries. Government should have entrusted the enquiry either to Mr. Halliday or to Mr. Gupta.

SOM PRAKASH.

77. The same paper is astonished to learn that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has asked Government to transfer Mr. Lusson to Alipore. If this is done, Mr. Lusson will be rewarded instead of being punished. The Lieutenant-Governor is requested to carefully consider the question of Mr. Lusson's transfer.

Mr. Lusson's transfer.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 1st, 1887.

78. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 1st August, says that the editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers who try to save guilty officials from the consequences of their acts, and who are always anxious to prejudice Government in favour of its officials by misrepresenting facts, are the real enemies of the Government. Like the *Friend of India* which was gagged by Lord Canning during the mutiny, most of these Anglo-Indian editors should be gagged. The attention which papers conducted by natives have of late received from Government, and which has led to the punishment of civilian offenders like Messrs. Beames and Lusson, has alarmed Anglo-Indian editors, and they are trying to make out that the importance thus attached by Government to the utterances of the native papers will ultimately effect its own ruin; but natives ask wonderingly why should it be so? Is the whole civilian class as bad as Messrs. Beames and Lusson? By raising this note of alarm, these men are really casting serious imputations against the whole civilian body. The number of civilians of the type of Messrs. Beames and Lusson is very few, but these men would fain impose upon all the belief that all civilians are civilians of that type. Why should they otherwise be so much alarmed at the punishment of a Beames or of a Lusson? In thus trying to discredit the whole civilian class and to dissuade Government from doing justice when justice requires to be done, the Anglo-Indian editors are playing the part of rebels against the Government.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 2nd, 1887.

79. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 2nd August, referring to the Governor-General's letter to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Simla exodus, says that, according to the *Pioneer* newspaper, which is at once a spy, a servant, and an advocate of the Government of India, the Secretary of State will be satisfied with Lord Dufferin's final explanation on the subject. If so, the satisfaction of the Secretary of State will mean the dissatisfaction of 20 crores of Indian people. If Lord Dufferin had been a *badshah* of the old Moghul type nobody would have

The Governor-General's exodus to Simla.

thought of protesting against his mountain residence; but being as he is the representative of the British power in India, His Excellency cannot claim to be above law. In spite of what the *Pioneer* may say, it is impossible to believe that the Secretary of State will allow Lord Dufferin to have his way in this matter, or will deliberately set his face against the demand made by 20 crores of people.

80. The same paper, of the 3rd August, does not consider the arguments used by the Government of India in favour of the Simla exodus to be satisfactory. One of the arguments is that India was not justly administered, and Bengal was more favoured than the other Indian provinces when the Viceroys and their councillors remained in Calcutta all the year round; but arguments of this kind do not speak well for the wisdom or intelligence of Lord Dufferin.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 3rd, 1887.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

81. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 23rd July, says that the discovery of the hoarded treasures of the Gwalior State has excited the cupidity of Government. There is a rumour that the Maharajah of Cashmere has a large hoarded treasure, and that Government is trying to convert this money into Government securities. The writer does not approve of this policy of Government. It will alarm native princes and produce in their minds a feeling of distrust of Government. The Government is therefore requested to abandon this avaricious policy.

BHARATBASI,
July 23rd, 1887.

82. The *Dhumketu*, of the 29th July, says that Lord Dufferin has the reputation of being the most subtle politician among those who have come out to India as Governor-General. Secrecy is the guiding principle of his policy. In these days when there is a good deal of talk everywhere about Russia and her policy in Central Asia, nobody finds Lord Dufferin saying anything in the matter. Secrecy is good no doubt, but extreme and persistent secrecy like that which characterises His Excellency's policy is bad because it gives rise to suspicion in the popular mind. It is rumoured that His Excellency is busy devising a policy which will guide the Government in its future dealings with the Native States. If so, the public ought to be taken into His Excellency's confidence, for otherwise the people will have good cause to be dissatisfied. The policy in question has, it is said, special reference to the State of Cashmere which is being oddly glanced at by Anglo-Indians since the time of the late Maharaja Ranavir Singh. Cashmere is a natural fortress, and one of the gates of India; and it is therefore that Englishmen cannot trust it in other hands than their own. A scheme for the annexation of Cashmere has been entertained hand in hand with the fear of a Russian invasion of India; but are the native princes unworthy of the confidence of the British Government, and is not the Chief of Cashmere perfectly trustworthy? Thirty years have not yet passed away since the native princes did their best to save the honour and the lives of Englishmen in this country; and none but the most ungrateful can forget the service which these princes then rendered to England. Has not Lord Dufferin himself received striking proof of the loyalty of these native princes? To deal crookedly by such trustworthy friends will be folly of nearly the same kind as the flock of sheep in the fable were guilty of by leaving the company of their watch dogs in order to seek the protection of the wolves.

DHUMKETU,
July 29th, 1887.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 29th, 1887.

83. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 29th July, says that signs of the approaching termination of British rule in India are beginning to manifest themselves. Hidden treasures of Native States. Cases of oppression and injustice are continually cropping up. Besides Englishmen are governing India with the help of money and by deceitful means. The money comes from the people of India, who have been well nigh impoverished by exaction. So the native princes are now being laid under contribution. The other day immense sums of money were taken from the Gwalior State; and the *Pioneer* now says that it has heard of large hidden treasures in Cashmere. It is not known in what way Government will bring this treasure out. Lord Dufferin will bring ruin upon India.

SAMAYA,
July 29th, 1887.

84. The *Samaya*, of the 29th July, says that it appears from the policy of non-interference which Government has adopted in regard to the State of Cashmere, that it wants to annex that State without delay, and is only waiting for an opportunity to do so. When the present confused state of things in that State will have reached its climax, and the Maharajah will have shown himself utterly powerless to cope with the situation, the British Government will put in appearance and depose the Maharajah on the plea of incapacity; and if Government really entertains an intention of this kind, nothing will prevent it from carrying it into effect. But the best course for the Government to adopt in relation to Cashmere is to interfere in its internal affairs with a view to establishing good government there.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

85. The *Sanjivani* of the 30th July, says that it is reported in an English newspaper that the British public are blaming the Maharajah Holkar for misconduct. O yes, he must be blamed in this way because he did not quietly pocket his insult! Do not Englishmen themselves say, self-respect is a virtue?

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

86. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 30th July, says that four crores of rupees have been found in a vault recently broken open in the Gwalior State and belonging to the Maharajah. It is rumoured that this amount too will be converted into Government securities on behalf of the minor Chief. All Gwalior has been alarmed by this report and the people there consider that property in that State is insecure, and that the British Government will take all money which it can lay its hands upon. The late Maharajah distinctly expressed a wish that no more European officers than were strictly needed should be employed in his State; but alas! no one thinks of respecting his wishes. Large buildings are under construction for the accommodation of the European officers lately employed in that State, and large sums of money have been spent in the construction of tramways and workshops and factories under European management.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SILCHAR,
July 25th, 1887.

87. The *Silchar*, of the 25th July, says that some fresh importation of rice has lowered the price of rice in Cachar, but the poverty of the people prevents them from benefiting by the fall. The hardest sufferers are those who have been unable to sow the *aus* crop for want of cattle; and these men, if not helped by Government, will either die or take to theft and dacoity.

According to the *Banskandi* correspondent of this paper, the following persons are suffering severely from the effects of the scarcity :—

Name.	Number of persons in the family.			
Golam Nabi	6
Hati Mea	7
Abdul Ali	4
Basudhan	4
Nabab Ali and Hatimali	6
Tola Mea	4
Lal Sing	7
Golam Juki	8
Jila Mea	5

88. The Panchthupi correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 30th July, says that want of rain has greatly retarded the progress of cultivation in that place. The excessive rain in Jaistha submerged the fields, and the cultivators suffered in consequence. The cultivators are in a distressed condition.

The state of the crops in Panchthupi, Moorshedabad.

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

89. The *Sansodhini*, of the 22nd July, says that the Flotilla Company's steamer plying between Noakholly and Burrisal is sadly in need of repairs. Mr. Barooah, the Magistrate of Noakholly, is requested to look to the matter.

A bad steamer.

SANSODHINI,
July 22nd, 1887.

90. The same paper complains of the highhanded proceedings of the Civil Surgeon of Chittagong. It is alleged that he assaulted an officer serving under him for a slight fault and also kicked him.

The Civil Surgeon of Chittagong.

SANSODHINI.

91. The *Bhāratbási*, of the 23rd July, is sorry to hear a rumour to the effect that the postal authorities are trying to stop the mouth of a native newspaper which has been writing strongly against the mismanagement of the Postal Department by giving it a lot of printing work to do in its press and by promising to give suitable appointments to some of the relatives of its editor. There is nothing new in this. Such things often occur in this country.

Bribing a native newspaper.

BHARATBASI,
July 23rd, 1887.

92. The *Paridarshak*, of the 23rd July, says that while on his way to Court the District Judge of Sylhet whipped a man for keeping a ladder on the road, although the man removed the ladder before the Judge's carriage passed that spot.

The District Judge of Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK,
July 23rd, 1887.

93. The *Silchar*, of the 25th July, approves of the proposal to establish a sanitarium for natives at Darjeeling. A proposal more beneficial in its character than this can hardly be conceived. Government assisted the construction of the Eden Sanitarium with funds, and it is to be hoped that it will similarly assist the proposed sanitarium for natives.

The Darjeeling Sanitarium.

SILCHAR,
July 25th, 1887.

94. The *Garib and Mahavidyá*, of the 27th July, gives the details of a shocking case from the *Sáraswat Patriká*. It is alleged that some Europeans were amusing themselves in the company of some ladies on board the Kerr Company's steamer on the Meghna river, near the village Sakhya. Some boys who were looking felt amused at seeing this and laughed. They were for this reason shot at by a European. A shot struck one of the boys on the forehead, and he was carried off insensible. The steamer was then lying at

A boy shot by a European.

GARIB AND
MAHAVIDYA,
July 25th, 1887.

anchor, and the people of the neighbouring villages, 2,000 in number, assembled and began to pull the rope to which the steamer was tied. The captain seeing this cut off the rope and left the place.

SAHACHAR,
July 27th, 1887.

95. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th July, has heard a rumour to the effect

The Secretary of State for India and
Mr. Wilson of Cambay.

that the Secretary of State for India, moved by the entreaties of Mr. Wilson of Cambay, is thinking of reversing the decision passed in his case by Lord Reay. If the rumour be correct, the action of the Secretary of State will have the effect of throwing obstacles in the way of a good administration of this country.

SAHACHAR.

96. The same paper says that Dr. Birch's proposal relating to the registration of all classes of medical practitioners, except hakims and kabirajes, will

Dr. Birch's proposal.

involve the institution of some sort of examination, for otherwise the measure will simply have a disqualifying effect upon homœopaths and the plucked students of the medical schools and colleges; and as there are among these two classes many very deserving men, the proposed registration will only work mischief. Again, as kabirajes and hakims will not be required to get their names registered, quacks will go on flourishing in the guise of kabirajes and hakims. The proposal, if carried out, will thus on the one hand exclude very deserving men, and on the other permit men who are utterly disqualified for the medical profession to practise as privileged practitioners. Again, if the measure is to include kabirajes their education will require to be tested; but will Government be able to exercise control over kabirajes? Would it be able to provide itself with the machinery which will be required in exercising such control? As Government does not recognise homœopathic institutions in this country, it is the homœopaths who will suffer most under Dr. Birch's scheme. It will therefore be the duty of Government to provide for the study of homœopathy in this country if it lends its ears to Dr. Birch's proposal. The fact is that allopaths, like Dr. Birch, want to drive homœopathy from the field altogether. It will not therefore be right to countenance such a one-sided scheme as Dr. Birch's.

SAHACHAR.

97. The same paper surmises that the sudden departure on leave of

Mr. Nolan and Mr. Edgar.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, may be owing to his rumoured misunderstanding with Sir Steuart Bayley. Sir Steuart does not depend on his Secretaries. This bodes well for his administration. Mr. Edgar is a Secretary after the Lieutenant-Governor's heart. He is a man of wide sympathies and large ideas.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 28th, 1887.

98. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 28th July, referring to the marriage

Government and the religious cus-
toms of Hindus.

circular of Government, says that Govern-
ments' interference with the religious customs
of Hindus will be offensive to natives.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
July 29th, 1887.

99. A correspondent of the *Murshidabad Patrikā*, of the 29th July,

The Lieutenant-Governor's tour.

says that large sums of money are spent from the Government treasury upon the reception of the representatives of the Sovereign, but not a pice out of that money is spent in the relieving of the poor and the afflicted. The poor, on the other hand, are put to serious inconvenience when Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are out on tour. A Lieutenant-Governor's tour means expenditure for the rich and affliction for the poor. So the results from the people's point of view of the present tour of the Lieutenant-Governor will be very different from the results which attended the public appearances of the ancient Hindu kings. When the Hindu kings went out to meet their subjects, the poor received alms and the pious presents of esteem and reverence.

100. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 29th July, referring to the *Pioneer*

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 29th, 1887.

The *Pioneer* and the *Prajá Bandhu*.

newspaper's comments on its article noticed in paragraph 3 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 2nd July, says that Englishmen cannot get better advice from any other paper than what they can get from this paper. Most of the Indian newspapers have to fear the law of British India and the browbeating of Englishmen, and they cannot therefore be always outspoken in their utterances. The *Pioneer* newspaper, if it means to do any real service to Englishmen, ought to carefully explain the utterances of this paper to Government. It should bear in mind that it cannot be wrong to give warnings of danger to the Government; and if the *Pioneer* has purposely misinterpreted what this paper has said, it has certainly acted the part of a secret enemy of the British Government. If, again, it is afraid of giving correct information to Government for fear of losing its subscribers, surely its statements are not worth attending to.

Durbar at the Bengal Secretariat.

101. The same paper has the following about the recent Durbar at the Secretariat:—

PRAJA BANDHU.

“Near the place where the Durbar was held was the “Black Hole” of old, where, falling under Siraj's wrath, many white men lost their lives. To-day, the descendants of the men who died of thirst in that “Black Hole” are reigning supreme, and Heaven seems to approve of their reign. Who shall say what will happen next? Nothing lasts for ever in this world. He reigns who can; and the people of India fear lest Russia, who is slowly advancing, rule that country next.”

102. The *Samaya*, of the 29th July, referring to the *Civil and Military*

SAMAYA,
July 29th, 1887.

The Kukas of the Punjab and the *Civil and Military Gazette* newspaper.

Gazette's statement about the disaffection of the Kukas of the Punjab, asks whether the writer of that paper is in the habit of dreaming

dreams like a drunken man, or does he give currency to false news with a view to induce people to believe that he has an extraordinarily fertile brain?

103. Referring to the loss of the *Mahratta*, the *Bangabási*, of the 30th July, asks, who is responsible for placing an

BANGABASI,
July 30th, 1887.

The loss of the *Mahratta*.

inexperienced man like Captain Allan in

charge of a steamer? The writer does not believe that the loss is confined to only four or five lives. It is difficult to believe that only four or five lives were lost when so large a steamer sank in so strong a current and in so short a time. Will Messrs. Macneill and Company prove satisfactorily that the total number of passengers was 215? People have been thrown into a state of alarm in consequence of these disasters. Is there no means of preventing such sad accidents as are now happening through the carelessness of these English firms? The manner in which Messrs. Reily and Kilby are conducting their enquiry into the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* is anything but satisfactory; and will the loss of the *Mahratta* be enquired into in the same way as the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* is being enquired into? It is not thus, however, that the loss of the *Tasmania*, in which not a single life was actually lost, is being enquired into!

104. The same paper says that the vernacular press plays an important

BANGABASI.

The function of the vernacular press in the administration of the country.

part in the affairs of this country. All administrative work is conducted through the medium of the English language. The rulers

are foreigners, and they are unacquainted with the languages of the country, and with its men and its manners. It is true that Bills, Acts, and Regulations are translated into the vernaculars of the country, but the translations are published long after their introduction or enactment; and it is through the medium of the vernacular papers that the people learn in the first instance what these Bills and Acts are about. Minutes, resolutions, orders,

notices, circulars, instructions issued from time to time by Government, by Commissioners, by the Board of Revenue, &c., these are not translated at all, and it is the vernacular newspapers that explain all these to the people. A great deal of useful information on other subjects is also communicated to the people by these vernacular papers. The vernacular papers discuss the policy of Government, and so diffuse political knowledge among the people. Those papers also diffuse a spirit of loyalty throughout the country. In good times and in bad those papers are found to stand by Government. They give good advice to the rulers and the ruled between whom they serve as interpreter and mediator. They preach peace and order throughout the country. The good done by these vernacular newspapers is great indeed. Every true statesman knows this, and such experienced and farsighted statesmen as Lord Macaulay and Sir Charles Metcalfe were fully sensible of this, and they therefore laboured to make the Indian press free. It is only such foolish and headstrong men as Lord Lytton that can ignore the good that is done by vernacular newspapers or deprive them of their freedom.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1887.

105. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 30th July, says that the steamer belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, which started for Calcutta from Ghattal on the third Sravan last, though licensed to take only 600 passengers, took 1,000 passengers on board. The police took no notice of this. The Baboo who collected tickets wanted some third class passengers who had occupied seats intended for intermediate class passengers to give up those seats, but the passengers refused to do so on the ground of want of accommodation, and the Baboo had, after much altercation, to yield to the remonstrances of the passengers.

SANJIVANI.

106. In protesting against the proposed revival of Act XIV of 1868, the same paper dwells on the oppression which was exercised upon the unfortunates during the time the Act in question was in force. The cost of working the Act, again, was very heavy. In 1871 the cost was Rs. 80,000; and all that money was spent for the purpose of subjecting 18,000 women to unbearable torture. It should also be borne in mind that the number of native women who can be expected to receive visits from Englishmen will not exceed 1,000. So it is clear that 18,000 women must be tortured, and from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000 must be spent for that purpose when only about 1,000 women require to be looked after; and a proposal so monstrous as this, made with the view to reviving an act of the nature of Act XIV of 1868, comes from Englishmen belonging to the Calcutta Health Society! To think that such a proposal as this should find an advocate in man!

Again, do these men who advise the revival of the Act think that if the Act is revived venereal diseases will disappear from the country? At the time of the abolition of that Act, Government consulted the opinion of Dr. Jagatbandhu Bose on the subject, and he said that, notwithstanding the operation of that Act, venereal diseases continued unabated among the lower classes of people, and that the Act had only slightly succeeded in arresting the progress of those diseases in the upper classes of society. So it is clear that the result that can be obtained by reviving so cruel an Act must at the best be very meagre and inadequate.

SANJIVANI.

107. Referring to the Queen's promise in her Jubilee speech to keep the Proclamation of 1858 inviolate, the same paper says that if this promise is to be given effect to, however partially, it will be necessary to confer on the people of this country the right of electing members for the Legislative Councils.

The Queen's Jubilee speech and representative Legislative Councils in India.

The Lieutenant-Governor on tour.

108. The *Grámvási*, of the 31st July, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to go far into the villages and inspect their condition while on his tour.

GRAMBASI,
July 31st, 1887.

The loss of the *Mahratta*.

109. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 31st July, says that an enquiry ought to be instituted into the circumstances of the loss of the steamer *Mahratta*.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
July 31st, 1887.

A suspicion has arisen in the public mind about the exact number of lives lost in the accident. That suspicions of this kind are aroused is because the parties responsible for such accidents are in the habit of concealing the real extent of the losses which take place. It cannot be definitely affirmed that the reported loss was not the real loss. Still it would be well to make an enquiry. Let the authorities try to ascertain the number of the passengers which the *Mahratta* had on board and the number of those who lost their lives in the accident. Government ought to appoint a Court of Enquiry without delay. There are exceptional facilities for making an enquiry in this instance, seeing that the Captain, the Pilot, and most of the passengers have survived the wreck of the steamer. No lives were lost in the accident which befell the *Tasmania*, and yet the enquiry regarding that vessel has been of the strictest and most searching character. If, therefore, the enquiry into the loss of these pilgrim steamers is conducted in an indifferent style and spirit, people will say that Government cares very little for the lives of its native subjects. Let the enquiries into these losses be strictly conducted, and the offenders, whoever they may be, brought to justice.

110. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 1st August, is alarmed at the attempt which is being made by the Calcutta Missionaries to procure the abolition of child-marriage among Hindus by legislative enactment. The opposition set up by the Native Christians is, however, to be rejoiced at. What have foreigners to do with the marriage question among Hindus? It is to be hoped that Government will attach no importance whatever to the proposals of the Missionary Conference.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 1st, 1887.

The Calcutta Missionary Conference and child-marriage.

111. A correspondent of the same paper speaks highly of the ability character, legal knowledge and affability of, Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, who for some time acted as Deputy Magistrate in the sub-division of Ranaghat. Such good opinion as the Baboo won during his short stay in the sub-division falls to the lot of few Government officers.

SOM PRAKASH.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat.

112. The *Navavibhákar Sádharant*, of the 1st August, says that the titles distributed by the Government lose much of their value in consequence of the indiscriminate manner in which they are bestowed.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANT,
August 1st, 1887.

Government and the titles it distributes.

The title "Rai Bahadur" has become so common as to be almost disgusting. The titles "Rajah" and "Maharajah" have lost much of their former dignity. This would not have been if the English Government had bestowed titles upon really deserving persons. Titles should be conferred only upon those who render eminent services to the country; but as a matter of fact the Government confers titles chiefly upon those who flatter its officials. Titles are likely to meet with profound popular appreciation if they are conferred upon persons who are universally loved and respected for active benevolence and charity; but the charity of the actual recipients of titles in this country generally takes the strange and intelligible form of donations of money for erecting statues of highly-placed English officials. It is also a mistake to confer titles as a personal distinction and not to bestow them hereditarily. The heads of the Raj family of Krishnagore and Nattore have always been hereditary Rajahs since the time of the Mughuls; but under British rule their title has become only a personal distinction. This is bad. Government should make such titles hereditary, reserving to itself the right to

take away the title whenever its heir is found to be unworthy of it. It is not at any rate easy to see why old titled families should be deprived of their hereditary distinctions.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
August 1st, 1887.

113. The same paper says that according to some people the physical weakness of Bengalis is due to their early marriage; but it becomes difficult to admit the correctness of this view when it is seen that even the lower animals in Bengal are weaker and more stunted than their kindred in other countries and in other Indian provinces. The climate of Bengal appears to be a more probable cause of the physical weakness of Bengalis; but admitting early marriage to be a cause of physical weakness, it is curious that nobody takes note of the fact that early marriage is associated with some customs, scrupulously respected till within very recent times, which make cohabitation in immature years practically impossible. The true purpose of marriage, namely, the unification of the souls of the husband and the wife, cannot be attained in adult marriage. It can be attained only in early marriage. Two souls unite best only when they are both young and plastic. Another good result of early marriage is that it promotes chastity. Adultery is very prevalent in countries where the practice of adult marriage exists.

Child marriage.

URJA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
July 7th, 1887.

114. The *Samvād Bālikā*, of the 7th July, points to the great mortality among the pilgrims who are passing along the Grand Trunk Road in Orissa, and proposes to arrest its progress by a regular sanitary inspection of the *chattees*. The other newspapers of Orissa are of the same opinion.

Mortality among the pilgrims.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

115. The same paper proposes to increase the number of junior scholarships in the Orissa Division on the ground that the number of passed candidates is increasing every year, and that many poor candidates, though successful, are disappointed because they cannot get scholarships.

Junior Scholarships.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 9th, 1887.

116. A Dhenkanal correspondent of the *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 9th July, informs the public that the Educational Committee of that State, though consisting of only one European member, conducted the proceedings of one of their meetings in the English language, and thereby seriously inconvenienced those of the members of the Committee who do not know that language. It is suggested that the proceedings of all Committees in Orissa should be invariably conducted in the language which is understood by the majority of the members present.

Language of Committees in Orissa.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

117. Following the lead of its contemporary of the *Amritabazar Patrikā*, the same paper observes that the claims of the native officers in the Postal and Forest Departments are systematically overlooked, while European officers, inferior or equal to them in rank, are promoted over their heads without sufficient reason. It is greatly to be regretted that not one of the 108 officers in the Forest Department drawing Rs. 250 and upwards a month is a native.

Natives and the Postal and Forest Departments.

NAVASAMVAD,
July 14th, 1887.

118. The *Navasamvād*, of the 14th July, express regret that the Cuttack Municipality should always busy themselves looking after the main roads in that town, and should not care to inspect the condition of the lanes, &c., which demand their immediate attention. The Municipality's attention is drawn to a letter from a correspondent urging immediate clearing of a filthy tank.

The Cuttack Municipality.

119. The *Sanskáraka*, of the 11th July, in one of its leading articles strongly advocates the construction of a native sanitarium with a convalescent's home at Darjeeling, and invites the Uriya public to contribute handsomely towards the accomplishment of that object; but regret is expressed on account of the isolated position of Orissa, which prevents her from enjoying the cool climate of the Himalayan region; and the construction and completion of the proposed Chota Nagpore-Puri Railway is impatiently looked forward to as the only means by which Darjeeling can be placed within easy reach of Uriyas.

SANSKÁRAKA,
July 11th, 1887.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 6th August 1887.

